

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher. VOL. XI. INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE. Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS, North Side Washington, near Meridian St., OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher. THE WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL. IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR! Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars! TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1852.

Legislative Summary. SENATE—Yesterday morning petitions in favor of the Maine Law were presented by Messrs. Deane, Doughty, Alexander, Hickman, Heaton, Davis, Deane, Longshore, James, Kinnard, Hunt, and Hester. The following bills were passed: for the settlement of decedents' estates, the probate of wills, &c.—yes 37, no 4; concerning real property and the alienation thereof—yes 31, no 9; concerning the accumulation, suspension of ownership, and joint tenancy of personal property—yes 33, no 9; regulating prosecutions in cases of bastardy and providing for the support of illegitimate children—yes 37, no 4; for a more uniform mode of doing township business—yes 30, no 15. The general railroad bill was under consideration most of the morning.

The General Railroad bill was under consideration all the afternoon, and was ordered to be engrossed. HOUSE—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Torbet, Mayfield, Sumner, Dier, Hicks and Hay. Mr. Owen reported back Senate bill regulating benevolent institutions from the committee on education and recommended its passage. It was ordered to a third reading. Bills were introduced by Messrs. Hay of C., and Smith of M. The consideration of the assessment bill was resumed. The proposition of Mr. Manson to strike out of the bill the provision taxing railroads in the counties through which they pass, was disagreed to—yes 29, no 54. This vote sustains the principle of taxing railroads for county purposes, introduced by Mr. English at an early period of the session. The proposition of Mr. Stanfield to strike out of the bill provision to tax the Wabash and Erie canal was debated until adjournment.

In the afternoon the House refused to strike from the bill all in relation to taxing the Wabash and Erie canal. Mr. Hicks's motion to allow persons to deduct their indebtedness from the amount of their taxable property was agreed to. Mr. Dobson's motion to distribute the county taxes derived from the Wabash and Erie canal, and Mr. Behm's motion to distribute the county taxes derived from the White River Valley Canal, among the different counties of the State, each were decided in the affirmative. The assessment bill after numerous other important amendments was lost—yes 35, no 40. On motion of Mr. Owen the rules of the House were so amended as to prevent resolution from being introduced except on Saturdays. A number of bills were read in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

We regret exceedingly that our neighbors of the Ledger should manifest so much soreness with regard to the facts, that have necessarily leaked out about the printing of the Constitution. We have only quoted from the speeches of Mr. KENT, Mr. CANN, and others, to show that \$800 was considered a fair price for the work. And we have quoted the report of the Auditor to show that \$1731 was paid for it. The Ledger folks have not been arraigned for anything improper or dishonorable in the premises—not at all. They had clearly the right to make the best bargain they could with Mr. English. No one will call in question this fact. But then, we take it, the people have a right to know why this officer of theirs, in putting out the contract, so far exceeds the limited fixed by the Convention.

The charge made against Mr. English in the above extract from the New Albany Tribune, like many others originating in the same unscrupulous quarter, is a straight-out unqualified falsehood, manufactured out of whole cloth. Mr. English contracted for printing the constitution and address within the limits fixed by the convention and in strict accordance with its directions.

We do not suppose that any attention is paid to the ravings of Milton Gregg outside of the small clique of unprincipled partisans to which he belongs. His object is well known. The rascal was influenced by the same motives when he cried lustily, "Stop this!" all the time having the stolen goods under his cloak. It was important to divert public attention from the pay Mr. Gregg drew as a member of the convention, when he was at home attending to his private business; on one occasion not only charging his per diem, but \$5 travelling fare, (when he was taken home by railroad free), and \$5 boarding bill, whilst with his family. It was also important to call off attention to the millions squandered by his party, while in power, and hence his late ravings. The charge Mr. Gregg has made in the above extract, that a public officer, acting under oath, exceeded his authority in letting out a contract, is rather a serious matter, and if he has the proof to sustain it, let him bring it forward. If he has not, it will only confirm the present general belief that he is a dishonest man, and in a political opponent, he will resort to falsehood if necessary. He has no such proof.

Indianapolis, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh. It is highly gratifying to learn, that we have a certain prospect of a continuous line of railway this season, from our city to Lake Erie at Sandusky, and Cleveland, and to Philadelphia by Pittsburgh. Our readers of course know, that the roads from Sandusky and Cleveland to Cincinnati, have long been completed. The former running through Bellefontaine, and the latter through Gallien; and that the line from Pittsburgh to Union, where it connects with our Bellefontaine road, passes through Gallien and Bellefontaine. This Pittsburgh line, we learn, will be completed this year, which, with the construction of this end of the line, which will also be done, gives us a direct and continuous railway to Sandusky, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. When this line shall be opened, we shall soon see some of the crowds of passengers, from the East, that are now forced around our State on the Ohio river, and railways on the East, the Michigan lake and railroads on the North, and the Illinois roads on the West, for the want of a railway through our State. We shall soon become better acquainted with our northern and eastern brethren, and they will know more of the advantages of our beautiful country, for residence and business.

A severe shock of an earthquake, was felt at Washington city and at points farther South on the 29th, ult. There are over 600 steamers running on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The Printing Again. The "Sentinel" still hangs upon the prices fixed in the bill, and contends that they are not too high, and brings to its aid a communication signed by a journeyman printer. The "Sentinel" says wages are higher now than heretofore, but the journeyman says they are not. The wages, by the thousands, are now what they have been for ten years. Journeymen receive twenty-five cents per thousand for plain matter, and the State now pays forty-five cents. A good workman can make from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day at that price, whilst his employer will receive \$1.40 to \$1.60 profit on his labor. The reduction of forty cents per thousand (the Cincinnati price for book work) would affect only the employer, and not the journeyman. The present prices paid journeymen compositor ought not to be reduced, nor would they be, should forty cents be paid. We have always paid the regular prices to journeymen, and always expect to do so.—Indiana Journal.

We do not rely so much on the aid of a Journeyman Printer, as on the testimony of Thomas Dowling, W. Millikan, and John D. Defrees, all printers, and all Whigs. The journeyman printers, it is true, feel indignant at the conduct of Defrees, but they have done nothing more than sign a respectful petition to the Legislature protesting against the reduction of the prices. The wages for journeymen are now one dollar higher per week, than they were when Defrees did the public printing, and all his talk about the price per thousand is only intended to deceive. He employed his workmen by the week and paid less than the prices now paid.

As to the profit which he figures up for the State Printer, it is the difference between the price paid his journeymen and that which he receives, making no allowance for ten thousand dollars of capital employed in the establishment, his time, his rents, and all the other contingencies. Deduct these, and the State Printer, under the present prices, to use the language of Mr. Defrees, will only receive a "fair compensation for his labor and the capital employed, and nothing more." But we will detain our readers no longer from the testimony of Messrs. Dowling, Millikan, and Defrees. Mr. Dowling is one of the best printers in Indiana. Mr. Millikan is the Editor and proprietor of the Laporte Whig, a Printer, a Whig, and late member of the Legislature. Mr. Defrees is the veritable John D. Defrees, the Editor of the Indiana Journal, and late State Printer. The same individual, who, for sinister purposes, is now "cutting his own words."

Here is the testimony. Read it: Dear Sir:—The communication of the Secretary of the committee of ways and means has this moment been received, and I reply without delay. I am asked if, in my opinion, "the prices paid for the public printing are or are not too high, and if too high, in what particular or particulars?" My reply is, I do not think the prices paid too high, and could give many reasons for that opinion, were it proper to do so under the call made up on me.

I may be allowed to add, however, that as a practical printer, conversant with the present law regulating public printing, it is my deliberate opinion, that no material reduction could be made in the prices paid, without endangering the pecuniary standing of both the public printer and those employed by him to perform the work. The best experience on the subject satisfies me that a reduction would only reach those who labor, while any apparent saving would be lost to the State by the adoption of a system of less efficiency than the present.

Since the adoption of the present law in 1840, there has been an evident improvement in the manner of executing the public printing, and this has been a matter of pride to all who take an interest in the progress of our State in the mechanic arts. While our legislation in too many cases tends to extravagance in public expenditures, economy is at all times desirable, but I doubt the policy or justice of reducing the wages of labor below a fair living and remunerative price, or of encouraging idleness and sloth by the reduction of the price of the public printing. I am clearly of opinion that the prices now paid the public printer, are not too high, and that no change could be made without doing injustice to a large, numerous, and highly respectable body of co-laborers, whose wages, we always are regulated by the price for the public printing.

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS DOWLING.

S. S. MICKLE, Esq., Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL, Jan. 8, 1850. B. F. WALLACE, Esq., Clerk Committee of Ways and Means. DEAR SIR:—I am requested by the committee of ways and means, through you, to state in writing, whether in my opinion the price now paid for the public printing, is or is not too high, &c.

DEAR SIR:—I am requested by the committee by handing them this note, that I have examined the prices now allowed by law for the public printing, and in my opinion, as a printer, the prices for the work are not too high in any particular, and to make them lower, would only reduce the printer to the necessity of executing the work in an indifferent style.

Respectfully, W. MILLIKAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1850. Hon. S. S. MICKLE: I received your note enquiring in relation to the prices paid for public printing. IN REPLY, IN MY OPINION THE PRICES NOW FIXED BY LAW ARE A FAIR REMUNERATION FOR THE LABOR AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED, AND NOTHING MORE.

Yours, &c. JOHN D. DEFREES. The State Central Committee have refused to take any action in the case of R. J. Dawson, the elector for this district. At a meeting held at Indianapolis on Saturday last, they decided that they had "neither the power or inclination to create a vacancy by the removal of Mr. Dawson, and without such vacancy the committee have no right to make an appointment." If this is to be the final action of the committee, it is much to be regretted. We hope they will reconsider the matter, and refer it to a district convention. If Mr. Dawson was a good democrat, and felt any interest in the success of the democratic cause, he would himself recommend that they be allowed to do so, and the result will be that he will remain on the ticket and fail to receive the votes of hundreds of democrats in this and the neighboring counties, who are so satisfied of his political delinquency that they are universally resolved not to vote for him.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

We do not understand all the causes which have contributed to make Mr. Dawson objectionable to our Democratic friends at Fort Wayne, nor do we mean to enquire into them. Mr. Dawson is a Senator from the North-eastern district, and is a gentleman of respectable talent and standing, as a Democrat, in that body. It is sufficient for us to know that he was nominated as an elector according to the system adopted by the Convention, and in the same manner, that the other district electors were selected. There is no charge of fraud or illegal proceedings. He received the vote of six out of the eight counties composing the tenth district. We hope our friends in that district will be governed by sober reason, and not by passion and prejudice. If Mr. Dawson is defeated, and one vote cast for the Whig candidate for the Presidency, all must see where the responsibility will rest.

We learn that the Bellefontaine road is completed, within four miles of Muncie, over fifty miles from our city. The new track laid down this Spring above Chesterfield, is said to be as fine as the balance of the road. The business on the road, we are informed, is rapidly increasing, with each extension. The cars are expected to run to Muncie, 54 miles, about the first of June, and to the State line at Union by the first of December, next.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1852. Legislative Summary.

SENATE—Yesterday morning petitions in favor of the Maine Law were presented by Messrs. Odell, Hickman, Reid and Holloway, and a remonstrance against it by Mr. Hunt. A number of reports from the committee on revision, was received. The following bills passed: for the incorporation of towns, &c.—yes 32, no 10, authorizing the appointment and prescribing the powers of commissioners in other states to take acknowledgments of deeds and other papers—yes 37; declaring the laws governing the State—yes 32, no 6; touching gaining contracts—yes 39, no 1. The bill touching the marriage relation and the liabilities incident thereto failed for want of a constitutional number of votes—yes 25, no 17.

In the afternoon the following bills were passed: to provide for the incorporation of railroad companies—yes 25, no 14; exempting certain persons from arrest on civil process—yes 33, no 3; to create a special term of the Tippecanoe circuit court—yes 39, no 6. A number of reports from the committee on revision was received and acted upon.

HOUSE—Mr. Hicks presented a temperance memorial. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Suit, Stanfield and Stover. A bill concerning promissory notes and bills of exchange; passed—yes 75, no 2. A number of bills was considered as in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed. Senate joint resolution relative to opening a correspondence with the Governor of Ohio in relation to an assessment law was laid on the table. A bill to encourage the growth of silk; passed—yes 79, no 3. A bill regarding inspectors of beef, flour, pork, hay, &c.; passed—yes 57, no 19.

In the afternoon, a bill touching assessments, passed—yes 62, no 9. A bill for the encouragement of fire companies passed—yes 56, no 20. A bill in relation to special elections passed—yes 80, no 2. The bill to prevent negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State, was taken from the table, and Mr. Davis of S., submitted an amendment to the bill, so as to prevent a person from being fined unless he knowingly employs a negro who has come into the State since the adoption of the Constitution; which was lost, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Several bills were considered as in committee of the whole.

Beard's Panorama of Milton's Paradise Lost. This great artistic work is now exhibiting at Concert Hall, in this city. A correspondent of the Richmond Palladium, speaking of the exhibition of this work at Cambridge city, says:

"Beard's Panorama of 'Milton's Paradise Lost' was exhibited at this place last week, and attracted large houses. Our citizens are used to the idea of a work of artistic merit, quite a number of the scenes are really sublime. I am proud to say (it being of Hoosier origin) I believe it destined to take a high place, in the scale of American Paintings"—but to be appreciated it must be seen."

Mr. Beard is a native of Indiana, and we hope he will be patronized by our citizens. The work to be appreciated, as the correspondent says, must be seen. A description will fail to give even a faint idea of its merits.

Not a Word to say. It is not a little remarkable that we cannot get the Sentinel to say a single word in justification of the election of a State Printer, at the present session of the Legislature? Is not that fact enough to convince even Democratic members that there can be nothing said in behalf of a scheme so utterly indefensible.—Ind. Jour.

On this point of the question we have nothing further to say. It has been customary to elect in advance; but this is not the important issue. It is the mean effort of Defrees, in attempting to reduce the prices, after having enjoyed the profits himself, that we complain of. If the election should be postponed, and the next Legislature should be Whig, does any man suppose he would then favor a reduction? No. He would re-write his old letter, and call in the aid of his Whig friends, Dowling and Millikan.

If the cars from Madison will connect, at this place, with the Terre Haute cars, on and after Monday next, passengers can leave Madison at 7 o'clock, in the morning—arrive in this city at 12 o'clock, M., depart for Terre Haute at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at the latter place the same evening. Returning from Terre Haute the connection is made with the Madison cars, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M., and with the steamers for Cincinnati, at Madison, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Post Office Department has made arrangements to have the mail carried directly through from Madison to Terre Haute, and back, on the cars, accompanied by the Mail Agents. The Agents' salaries have been increased only \$100—a small increase in proportion to the additional labor performed. Mr. E. B. Allen, of Terre Haute, has been appointed Mail Agent in place of F. H. Crawford, resigned.

Southern Whig Address. The Eastern papers contain an address of the Southern Whigs, who seceded from the Whig caucus. Although signed by only eleven members, it is believed to express the nearly unanimous sentiment of the Southern Whigs. It declares that the signers will in no case vote for any candidate for the Presidency who is not avowedly in favor of the Compromise. They predict that the failure of the Whig Caucus to declare in favor of the Compromise, will cause the "deserved defeat" of the Whig party, because the platform will be too narrow for the patriotism of the people. Should both of the political parties fail to shape their future organization on the basis of the Compromise, the people will demand such an organization as will triumph over both. They recommend nothing, but invite the serious consideration of the people to the subject.

Answer. A few days since we propounded to the Journal the following questions.

First. Did or did not, Mr. Wright introduce, and did or did not, Messrs. Wright, Owen, Eggleston, Zeon, and the other classifiers vote for during the session of 1836-7, a bill "to classify the public works?" Second. If such a proposal had succeeded, would it, or would it not, have saved to the State of Indiana, millions of dollars, to pay the interest on which is now grievously taxed—State Sentinel.

These questions Defrees refuses to answer, but asks others. Now we shall reply to no questions on this subject until the above are fully answered. Say yes or no, Mr. Defrees. No skulking—no dodging.

Death of Amelia B. Welby. This lady whose songs have given her an enduring reputation and made her beloved throughout the land, died at Louisville, on Sunday last.

Democratic Argus. This is the title of a new Democratic paper just commenced at Rising Sun, Ind. J. W. Howard, editor and proprietor. The editor thinks right and writes well. Success to the enterprise.

Political Platform of Free-soilism. It will be seen that the recent Abolition Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, have recommended an independent political organization. At that Convention, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That as for the Fugitive Slave Act, we loath and detest it, and will destroy it; that the panting fugitive shall never be held in our hands, but shall be set free when we can afford it, nor help in his flight when we can render it; and we will hold it under abhorrence the heartless man-hunter—whether he comes in his own, or in the name of the United States.

Resolved, That the past actions and present indications of the Whig and Democratic parties alike forbid the hope that either of them can be won to the cause of freedom by voting and otherwise acting with them, that they are both sold and bound to the slave power, and are not to be won by the friends of emancipation, but abandoned—not to be preserved but broken up and destroyed—for the reason that while they exist as national parties, they must look for success by means of the votes and co-operation of slaveholders, and will be controlled by slaveholders.

Resolved, That the Whig and Democratic organizations have outlived the questions which called them into life, and organized their forces under their early champions; and that they have, therefore, no apology for their existing in the present time, beyond the fact that they are the traditional remnants of their votaries for names under which they once battled.

Resolved, That these organizations, headed by ambitious and mercenary leaders, are pitted against each other in a mere scramble for place and power; and that an unprincipled and base-deed submission to the behests of slavery in all things, is the indispensable and openly avowed condition upon which their existence can be maintained.

Resolved, Therefore, that these organizations are not parties, but factions, the great band of republics, and that every lover of his country should labor by all honorable endeavors for their overthrow; not only because they are factions, but because they necessarily involve their supporters in the guilt of slaveholding, and thus become the strongholds of slavery.

In support of these resolutions, says the Cincinnati Gazette: Mr. Julian (late M. C. from Indiana) made a speech of some length and decidedly the most symmetrical effort of the session. Some of the points of his speech are, that the slaveholders of the United States, although but one-fifth of the population of the southern States, and but one-hundredth of the whole, controlled the administration of the Federal Government, directed the domestic affairs and dictated the foreign policy; that the slaveholding oligarchy was supreme in its influence over the old parties, because, as now organized, neither can it in a presidential election without the votes of slave States, and therefore, the friends of Liberty had nothing to hope from either; that old party issues—National Bank, Free Tariff, Land Distribution, etc.—were obsolete, and the parties to which they gave birth are now but the surviving effects of causes long since passed away.

Mr. Julian argued that Slavery was bound to disappear before the developing influences of the age; first, the moral, social and political interests of thirty-four millions of the people in whose midst it existed were in direct antagonism with it—the moral sense of Christendom was adverse—and that mighty engine of progress, the literature of the age, was all against the spirit of Human Slavery.

We hope Mr. Julian will maintain this position. It is his true position. Let him hereafter look to his own party for support, and not claim the support of Democrats. The man who thus makes open war on the political parties, and declares the old issues obsolete is much less dangerous than he who sustains the one idea doctrine of Abolitionism, and still claims to be an orthodox member of one or the other of the great political parties of the country. In Mr. Julian's new position he is harmless, but whilst he claimed the support of Democrats, he was calculated to mislead and deceive the honest but unwary members of that great political party which has been the glory of this nation. He has now taken stand for separate organizations. There let him remain.

Political Meeting at Greencastle. The Journal, whose editor was present taking notes, gives a two column review of the speeches made by Gov. Wright and Mr. McCarty at Greencastle on Monday last. We see but little in this review which calls for any notice. There are several incidents which the editor has entirely omitted, which ought to be supplied. He does not allude to the graphic description which Gov. Wright gave of the Whig caucus, held a few evenings before the nomination of Mr. McCarty, in which all the resolutions were fixed up so as to catch the Free-soil vote. The description, we are told, was very graphic and annoyed Johny not a little. He wondered how the Governor got into their secrets.

Another important incident occurred, which he has entirely overlooked. Whilst Johny was taking notes in a corner, a prominent Whig remarked, "If this old man (meaning McCarty) travels around the State with Joe Wright and makes speeches, Joe will beat him thirty thousand votes. This thing must be stopped." He complains that Wright acted unfairly in getting Mr. McCarty to speak first, when the people were all gone to dinner. In the six meetings which Wright & McCarty have had Gov. Wright, except on one occasion, has always spoken first. But this is a dimsey excuse, and we expect to hear Defrees after the election charging that the Democrats voted for Wright whilst the Whigs were gone to dinner.

No one will read this review but must pronounce it a lame affair. Defrees states poor Defrees in the free, and he is evidently laboring under deep despair; gloomy melancholy with its raven wings is hovering around him. He looks upon the party over which he presides, as their beloved organ, as a party "scattered and peeled." He feels just as our good honest friend Judge Conrad of the Terre Haute Courier writes. Hear the Judge: One of the greatest drawbacks to the success of the Whig party in the coming contest, there is reason to fear, will be a feeling of despondency growing out of a belief some Whigs are too much disposed to entertain, that the Whig candidates cannot be elected. The fact that our opponents compose a large and powerful party, and are generally more successful than the Whigs, has tendency to create apathy, and almost despair, with some of our friends, and thereby our forces are weakened by ourselves. We should not allow ourselves to give way to such influences.

Oh no! make the best fight you can. Defeat is certain; but don't meet trouble half way.

Gregg Vindicated. Mr. Editor:—I find the following in your paper of this morning:

"How did Gregg make his expenses to Madison run up to five dollars, when his hat was chalked is still a mystery. The Madison Courier calls for the items." "How much for pie at Vernon? apples at Columbus at Ellettsburg? or run at Franklin? How in the world did you get the traveling expenses up to the V? The 'law and the facts are clearly' against you, Mr. Gregg; unless Mrs. Gregg charged you hotel rates for the time you were at home."

Now, I object to making out Gregg a petty-larceny thief. It was ten dollars he took out of the Treasury and not five dollars. Here is a copy of his account as now on file in the Auditors office in his own hand writing. It will be remembered he was not charged any fare on the railroad.

The State of Indiana. To Milton Gregg, Dr. To Railroad fare to Madison and back, \$5.00 To traveling expenses, besides fare, \$10.00

\$10.00 JUSTICE. Indianapolis, May 4.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852. Legislative Summary.

SENATE—Yesterday morning petitions were presented by Messrs. Holloway and Hatfield. The following bill was passed: for the prevention of frauds and perjuries, and requiring certain contracts to be in writing—yes 41. The balance of the time was occupied in receiving and considering reports from committees, in considering bills on the second reading, and in reading messages from the House.

In the afternoon the bill touching the marriage relation was passed—yes 30, no 7. Reports were made from the committee on revision. The bill to provide for a State board of equalization failed on the question of its engrossment—yes 19, no 24. Mr. Hester presented two petitions from citizens of Orange county in favor of a temperance law.

HOUSE—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Morris, Thompson, Crawford, and Porter. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Donaldson, Beach, and Stover. Mr. Hay of C., introduced a bill prescribing the powers and duties of Coroners. A bill touching vacancies in office and filling the same by appointment; passed without opposition. Several bills were read a second time as in committee of the whole and referred. The general railroad bill was taken up. A lengthy discussion arose on the subject of making stockholders individually liable for the debts of the corporation, to the amount of stock subscribed, in which Messrs. Nelson, Gibson, Stuart and Holman participated.

The principal portion of the afternoon was spent in discussing amendments submitted to the revenue bill. Several senate bills were read a second time.

Gov. Wright and the Whigs. Defrees talks about what he could prove if he had a commission to take depositions. We will now introduce some evidence. We will first call to the stand Schuyler Colfax, Esq., editor of the South Bend Register, and late Whig candidate for Congress in the 9th District.

Question.—What have you said in favor of Gov. Wright, Mr. Colfax? Answer.—I published in my paper the following, which is my real sentiment in relation to Gov. Wright:

"If we are not deceived Gov. Wright has from the first day of his incumbency, endeavored to act as an honest, impartial Governor of the State. He has performed his duty to all parties fearlessly."

We will now call to the stand Judge Stitt, late editor of the Centreville Whig.

Question.—Judge what have you written in favor of Gov. Wright? Answer.—The following is from the Centreville Whig, of which I was the editor:

"So far as our State policy is concerned, there is no difference between Whigs and Democrats, and as Gov. Wright has taken the first efficient steps for the development and encouragement of the Agricultural resources of Indiana, we again say that we hope he will be continued in the Executive chair."

The court here suggested that the case was clearly made out, and that further testimony was unnecessary.

Greencastle Speech. In referring to this speech, Defrees says:

In the course of his speech, Gov. Wright took occasion to deny having said, at the time he accepted the nomination, that "he had rather fall with his political friends, than rise with the aid of his political opponents," and remarked that he had said nothing similar to it on that occasion. In reply to this we say, that we took down the words at the time, and if we had a commission to take testimony, we could prove them to be true, by the oaths of hundreds of as respectable Democrats as live in the State. Not only so, but the Governor himself, in a speech made afterwards, at the State House, reiterated the sentiment, but said he did not intend to apply it to any other than such Whigs as the editor of the State Journal.

We have had these words at the head of our columns for more than two months. Is it not a little strange, if they were not used by Gov. Wright, the denial was never made by the Sentinel until yesterday? It is now said by that paper that the Governor did not use the words as we charged, but did use the words of the beloved Howard, "he had rather fall with his political friends, than rise with his political opponents." Gov. Wright said, in his Greencastle speech, that he used no words similar to those we charged; but the Sentinel says he did use very nearly the same words. Now, the Governor, in appropriating the words of Mr. Howard, did not commit them to memory as exactly as usual with him, and used the precise words we put down at the time, and now we find at the head of our columns, where we intend soon to place some other of the recent sayings of his Excellency.

Gov. Wright has every where denied it. The interpolation of the Journal entirely changes the whole sentence; it is nothing like the original. Gov. Wright had rather be defeated than sacrifice his principles. He would rather fall with his friends fighting for their principles, than rise with his opponents by the sacrifice of them. It is a noble sentiment.

Fixing it up. The well informed Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington of the 29th ult., says:

"The chiefs of the Seward wing of the Whig party have already agreed upon the terms of a paper expressing views of the Whig party as to the Compromise, which Mr. Seward is to endorse, and which to Mr. McCarty, Mr. Stanley, and Gov. Jones, and to several members from Kentucky, will be entirely satisfactory, though not to the great body of Southern Whigs. This document is to be promulgated on the eve of the Convention. It is assumed that this is a settled matter, and it is pretty much what has been expected."

Storm at New Harmony. The Louisville Courier has a letter from New Harmony, Ind., of the 1st inst., from which we make the following extract:

"Yesterday we had a severe hail storm, with a strong wind from the south-west, which unroofed many small dwellings, tore up trees by the roots, and caused great destruction of window-glass. In this place not less than two thousand panes of glass were destroyed. Many persons weighed some of the hail stones, and found them to weigh from three to six ounces each."

The People of Indiana will remember that Nicholas McCarty voted against the 13th Article of the new Constitution, which prohibits the further emigration and settlement of negroes in Indiana. Do they want a Governor to aid in carrying out that principle, in the new Constitution which, by his vote, he opposed? The Abolitionists will; but we think the honest white men of Indiana will not. The election will determine.

The Women's Temperance Convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., last week, adopted a series of resolutions, of which the 10th is as follows:

Resolved, That the woman who consents to live in the relation of wife with a confirmed drunkard, is in so doing, recreant to the cause of humanity and to the dignity of true womanhood.

Gen. A. S. Barnes, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New Albany, Ind., by 34 majority over W. M. Weir, Whig.

Nicholas McCarty and the Tariff. It seems, by the report of the speeches of Messrs. Wright and McCarty, at Greencastle, which appears in the Journal of yesterday, that the Tariff formed quite a topic for discussion. Governor Wright's masterly arguments in opposition to protection, Mr. Defrees denounced as "shallow sophistry." Mr. McCarty assumed the following, which we copy from the Journal, as the position of the Whigs of Indiana, on the revenue system:

All they ask, that is, raising a sufficient revenue, duties shall be so levied as to give fair protection on such articles as can be manufactured in our own country. The existing tariff was laid with a view to revenue alone, and does not give this protection. It is for that reason they desire a change in the revenue laws. They wish to build up, in every neighborhood, a manufacturing village, that shall consume the produce of those engaged in agriculture, without compelling them to give half of it to take the other half to a foreign market.

The people have seen too much of the advantages of free trade, to adopt the Chinese theory of home traffic. We have now the markets of the civilized world open for our products. We have the finest merchant marine, both upon the ocean and the inland waters, that the world can boast of. The farmer, under this system of low duties, reaps a rich reward for his toils. The country, under this Democratic policy, is prospering. Its increase in wealth and greatness has no parallel in the history of the world. Do the people of Indiana desire to see our foreign markets closed, and be made to rely on the manufacturers at home for the sale of their produce? We should then see a return to the prices of former years, when we had a high tariff. The beauties of this system of protection would then be developed. The lordly manufacturers would grow rich, and the farmers and laborers grow poor. This system Gov. Wright opposed. Mr. McCarty and the Whigs favor it. Let the people examine the details of the infamous tariff of 1842 and those of the Democratic tariff of 1846, and they will not fail to see distinctly the object had in view by the Whigs who passed the former, and the Democrats who passed the latter. Look at the following, compiled from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

| LUXURIES. | WHIG TARIFF. | DEM. TARIFF. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Champagne wine,..... | 12 | 30 |
| Burgundy,..... | 9 | 30 |
| Madeira,..... | 5 | 30 |
| Wine Carrels,..... | 23 | 30 |
| Ladies' Gloves, (French),..... | 21 | 30 |
| Gents' Gloves, (French),..... | 13 | 30 |
| Handkerchiefs, fine silks,..... | 16 | 25 |
| Velvets, fine silks,..... | 20 | 20 |
| Brocades, fine silks,..... | 14 | 25 |
| Silk and Wool Flannels (24 in wide),..... | 14 | 25 |
| Furniture,..... | 30 | 40 |
| Gems, precious stones,..... | 71 | 30 |
| Jewelry,..... | 20 | 30 |

| NECESSARIES OF LIFE. | WHIG. | DEM. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------|
| Allspice,..... | 120 | 40 |
| Ginger,..... | 53 | 40 |
| Annison,..... | 52 | 40 |
| Hammer and sledge,..... | 52 | 30 |
| Plow chains,..... | 100 | 30 |
| Tailors' and Hatters' irons,..... | 66 | 35 |
| Wain tumblers,..... | 137 | 30 |
| Coarse gloves for farmers,..... | 70 | 30 |
| Plumbers' initiation kid,..... | 70 | 30 |
| Sugar,..... | 62 | 30 |
| Cheap Flannels,..... | 50 to 80 | 30 |
| Crapes, (cheap),..... | 60 | 25 |
| Pine,..... | 95 | 30 |
| Cheap shirting,..... | 95 | 30 |
| Cheap Alpacaes,..... | 60 | 25 |
| Cables, cordage,..... | 120 | 25 |
| Iron,..... | 45 | 30 |
| Anvils,..... | 168 | 30 |
| Cut spikes,..... | 116 | 30 |
| Hoop iron,..... | 116 | 30 |